

Panel 1:

- Image 1 (prairie)
 - Credit: Fermilab
 - Caption: Restored Prairie
- Image 2 (people)
 - Credit: Diana Rogers/Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
 - Caption: BaBar Collaboration
- Image 3 (building)
 - Credit: Peter Ginter
 - Caption: Fermilab's Feynman Computing Center

Panel 2:

- Image 1 (simulated event)
 - Credit: Copyright CERN
 - Caption: Simulation of Higgs Boson Decay in the ATLAS Detector
- Image 2 (LHC)
 - Credit: Copyright CERN
 - Caption: The Large Hadron Collider
- Image 3 (galaxy)
 - Credit: NASA E/PO, Aurore Simmonet, Sonoma State University
 - Caption: The Gamma-Ray Large Area Space Telescope will study the cosmos beginning in 2007
- Image 4 (control room)
 - Credit: Peter Ginter
 - Caption: The DZero Experiment's Control Room

Panel 3:

- Image 1 (workflow diagram)
 - Credit: LIGO Collaboration
 - Caption: Subset of a LIGO Inspiral Analysis Data Grid Workflow
- Image 2 (computers)
 - Credit: Peter Ginter
 - Caption: Computer Center at Fermilab
- Image 3 (grid design)
 - Credit: GridCafé/CERN
 - Caption: Artist's Conception of the Grid

Panel 4:

- Image 1 (satellite)
 - Credit: NASA E/PO, Aurore Simmonet, Sonoma State University
 - Caption: GLAST
 - Text: When the Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope launches in 2007, astronomers will study how black holes can accelerate jets of gas outward at fantastic speeds, physicists will study subatomic particles at energies far greater than those seen in ground-based particle accelerators, and cosmologists will gain valuable information about the birth and early evolution of the Universe.
- Image 2 (simulated CMS event)
 - Credit: Copyright CERN
 - Caption: Simulation of Higgs Decay in the CMS Detector
 - Text: Results from the ATLAS and CMS particle physics experiments at the Large Hadron Collider in Geneva, Switzerland will change the human conception of the universe. These large international collaborations--each includes about 2,000 researchers from more than 150 institutions in over 30 countries--invest heavily in the capabilities and development of the Open Science Grid.
- Image 3 (CDF detector)
 - Credit: Fermilab
 - Caption: CDF Detector
 - Text: Hundreds of physicists collaborating on Fermilab's DZero and CDF experiments are beginning to rely on grid computing in their search for the nature of matter and energy. Facilities around the globe now churn through 250 terabytes of DZero data, processing the raw events into a form usable for high-precision measurements of known particles and searches for new phenomena, including dark matter, parallel universes and extra dimensions of space.
- This image needs to be reinserted!
 - Credit: Sloan Digital Sky Survey
 - Caption: The Messier 31 Galaxy
 - Text: The Sloan Digital Sky Survey will image and map one-quarter of the entire sky in detail, including hundreds of millions of galaxies, quasars and other celestial objects. SDSS used the Open Science Grid for the data and processing-intensive task of combining several images of a southern portion of the sky to allow the detection of very faint and distinct astronomical objects.

Panel 5:

- Image 1 (particle tracks)
 - Credit: Brookhaven National Laboratory/STAR Collaboration
 - Caption: Gold Nuclei Collide in the STAR Detector
 - Text: When gold ions moving at nearly the speed of light in Brookhaven National Laboratory's Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider meet in the center of the STAR detector, the sprays of subatomic particles produced allow scientists a glimpse of the very early universe. The STAR GRID links collaborators worldwide to the data collected at BNL and to Open Science Grid resources.
- Image 2 (BaBar detector)
 - Credit: Peter Ginter
 - Caption: The BaBar Detector
 - Text: Scientists use the BaBar detector, which weighs more than one thousand tons, to observe high-energy collisions of electrons and positrons from the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center's *B*-factory. The BaBar collaboration's 600 physicists and engineers from 75 institutions in 10 countries measure the properties of the *B* mesons and other subatomic particles created from the collisions.
- Image 3 (skymap)
 - Credit: LIGO Scientific Collaboration
 - Caption: Sky Map of a Gravitational Wave Burst
 - Text: The Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Laboratory uses grid computing to help collaborators find, transfer and analyze data to search for gravitational waves predicted by Einstein in 1916. Grid computing resources may also speed along simulations of the gravitational-wave sky. This computationally expensive map, which shows a gravitational-wave burst, must be produced many times a second during a one-year observation period.
- The fMRI image was removed due to extremely poor resolution. If we get another one, it will be reinserted.
 - Credit: Gideon Caplovitz and James Dobson, Dartmouth College
 - Caption: Major Axon Tracts in the Human Cortex as Revealed by Diffusion Tensor Imaging and Fiber Tractography.
 - Text: The major axon tracts in the brain are not identifiable using conventional methods or scans. Scientists at Dartmouth use diffusion tensor imaging, based on the 3D diffusion of water, and fiber tractography, which uses special techniques of magnetic resonance imaging and computer post-processing, to visualize the tracts. Analysis of the raw MRI data, obtained at the Dartmouth Brain Imaging Center, was performed using Open Science Grid resources.

Panel 6:

- Image 1: (Taiwan)
 - Caption: Sites on the TWGrid
 - Credit: TWGrid
 - Text: TWGrid is a Taiwanese virtual organization for grid applications, serving as a portal to the grid for academic researchers in the fields of particle physics, atmospheric science, biomedical and biodiversity informatics, digital archiving and earth science. TWGrid is building a national e-science infrastructure through the involvement of international collaborations and grid projects such as the Open Science Grid.
- Image 2: (Nordugrid)
 - Caption: Muon Neutrino Interactions
 - Credit: S. Hundertmark, Stockholm University for the AMANDA/IceCube Collaborations
 - Text: The Nordugrid's ARC middleware, which allows quick and simple consolidation of heterogeneous resources into a regional, national or international grid, is in use worldwide. The Swedish Grid facility (Swegrid) was used to produce one billion events of this type, a simulated response to the same ultra-high-energy neutrino event in the AMANDA-B10 detector (left) and the future IceCube array (right).
- Image 3: (TeraGrid)
 - Caption: Instantaneous Ground Displacements in SCEC simulation of magnitude 7.7 earthquake
 - Credit: Amit Chourasia, SDSC; SCEC/CME
 - Text: TeraGrid combines leadership-class resources at eight partner sites to create an integrated computational resource. Over 40 teraflops of computing power, nearly 2 petabytes of rotating storage, and specialized data analysis and visualization resources interconnected by a dedicated high-speed network are available to users. TeraGrid and Open Science Grid researchers work jointly to enable users to combine resources from both infrastructures.
- Image 4: (GridX1)
 - Caption: Map of GridX1 Sites
 - Credit: GridX1
 - Text: GridX1 is a collaborative project between researchers at the Universities of Alberta, Calgary, Simon Fraser, Toronto, and Victoria, the National Research Council in Ottawa and the TRIUMF Laboratory in Vancouver. This experimental Canadian grid computing facility has been used to execute more than 20,000 jobs for the ATLAS particle physics experiment at CERN.

- An EGEE image will take the place of the current image 5.
 - Credit: EGEE (and ?)
 - Caption: Plasmepsin target linked to a ligand, its natural inhibitor (I'm looking for a more understandable caption)
 - Text: Enabling Grids for E-Science brings together scientists and engineers from more than 70 leading organizations in 27 countries to build a seamless grid infrastructure. EGEE has expanded from high-energy physics and biomedicine to integrate a range of other scientific applications from geology to computational chemistry. (small: EGEE is funded by the European Commission under contract number INFSO-RI-508833)
- The GRASE image was not used—it was very out of place with the rest, and I could never get a science image.
 - Credit: ACDC/GRASE VO, University of Buffalo
 - Text: The Grid Resources for Advanced Science and Engineering Virtual Organization supports the Advanced Computational Data Center Grid Portal located within the University at Buffalo's Center for Computational Research. Multi-disciplinary applications are supported using CCR-developed Grid-enabling Application Templates. The ACDC Grid Portal executes and monitors computational jobs and storage element files on TeraGrid, Grid3, Open Science Grid, and ACDC Grid.
- I also have a nanohub image. If used, it will not fit on this panel.

Panel 7: Collaboration and Education/Training

- Image 1: (Grid Summer Workshop)
 - Credit: Martha Casquette, University of Texas at Brownsville
 - Text: Participants in the Summer Grid Workshops learn the basics of grid computing and its application in scientific data analysis. In the past two years, 78 science and engineering students from six countries have worked with some of the world's leading grid experts through lectures, discussions and hands-on computing exercises completed on large-scale grid hardware and software resources.
- Image 2: (ATLAS collaboration)
 - Credit: Copyright CERN
 - Caption: The ATLAS Collaboration at CERN
 - Text: (This covers Image 2 and Image 3) The Open Science Grid includes large international scientific collaborations numbering in the thousands as well as small groups of university researchers. Through the OSG's virtual organization structure, collaborations of any size can share resources and applications within their own research projects, and can form agreements with other collaborations to access a wide range of resources.
- Image 3: (DZero collaboration)
 - Credit: Visual Media Services/Fermilab
 - Caption: The DZero Collaboration at Fermilab
 - Text: (See Image 2)